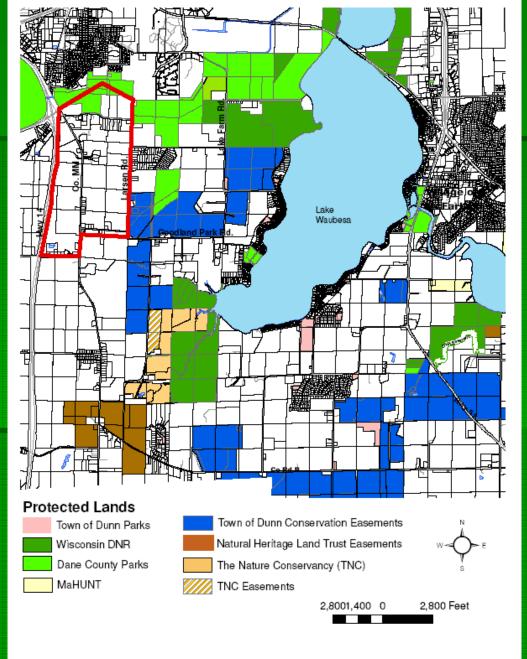
Town of Dunn Report on proposed Northeast Neighborhood

Regional Pattern of Land Protection



Investments in Land Protection:

- Wisconsin DNR
 - Capital Springs Centennial State Park 3,000 acres
 - existing high quality plant communities
 - wildlife habitat
 - regional recreational resource

(Capital Springs Centennial State Park and Recreation Area Master Plan, 8/2003)

- South Waubesa Wetlands State Natural Area
 - designated a State Natural Area in 1974
 - "one of the highest quality and most diverse wetlands remaining in southern Wisconsin"
 - 9 major springs and numerous smaller ones provide the wetland with an abundance of high quality water
 - "the extensive wetlands and high quality of the water contribute significantly to the water quality of Lake Waubesa"

(http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/sna/sna114.htm)

- Dane County
 - Lake Farm Park
 - Nine Springs E-Way implementing since 1970's

"linear, continuous network of natural and developed features that focus on educational, ecological, esthetical, and environmental values"

(Lewis, P.H., Jr. 1996. Tomorrow by Design. NY, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.)

- American Farmland Trust
 - Protect prime and productive farmland

- The Nature Conservancy
 - a "living museum" of native plant and animal communities
 - habitat for many species of waterfowl and other migrating birds

(http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/wisconsin/preserves/art21.html)

- US Department of Agriculture
 - keep productive farm and ranchland in agricultural uses

Natural Heritage Land Trust

 protects natural areas, wildlife habitat, working farms, healthy lakes and streams, and recreation land

(http://www.nhlt.org/aboutus.php)

Town of Dunn

- preserve farmland and farm operations
- protect open space and environmentally sensitive areas
- stewardship

Investment:

- 3rd Street Wetland: restoration, retention ponds
- Esox Marsh: restoration
- Dunn Heritage Park: purchase and retention ponds
- Libby Landfill legal fight: prevented leachate
- MMSD Badfish Creek diversion
- Aaberg/Dane Co. legal fight: prevented bridge and subdivision across Swan Creek

Surface Water Concerns

Initial Concern – flooding of Meadowview

Private systems:

- perception of mosquito breeding grounds, dangerous for children, long grass associated with ticks, public will not embrace proper maintenance
- lack of political will to monitor and enforcement systems

Surface Water

No confidence that you can engineer solutions in this sensitive area.

Storm water will have increased contaminants and degrade Swan and Murphy Creeks and Lake Waubesa

Surface Water

"For the Great Lakes region, the proportion of precip. falling in extreme events has increase over the last 100 years" and is expected to increase even more.

John Magnuson UW-Madison emeritus professor (Cap Times June 18-24, 2008)

Surface Water

Recommendation:

- Limit development to basins 2, 4, 5, 6
- Require public storm water systems
- Performance standard: no net addition of phosphorous
- Require models reflect changing weather patterns

Ground Water

Concerns:

- Increased pumping will impact the shallow wells and springs. (Dr. Cal DeWitt's research)
- Reduced gw recharge will degrade lower lobe of Lake Waubesa
- Increased gw recharge will raise the water table. Meadowview is mostly on Sable soils (SaA) with a seasonal high water table.

Ground Water



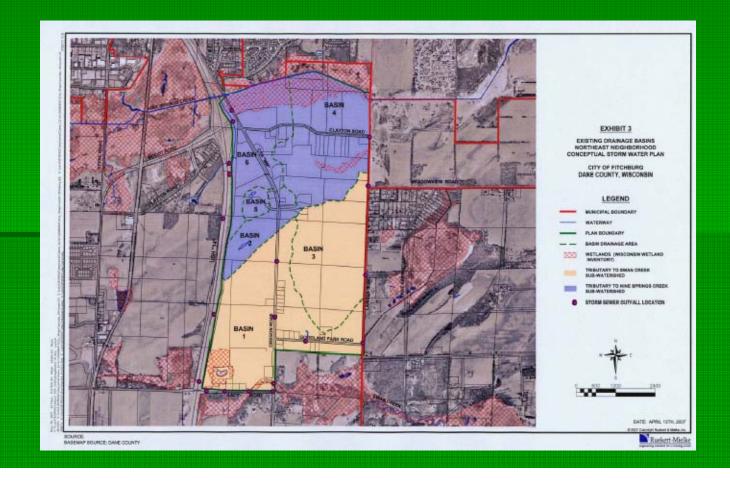
Ground Water

Recommendation:

- No net change in gw recharge (increase or decrease)
- No increase in pumping in area without aquitard

Community Separation

 Transition area to development: limit development in basins 1 and 3.



Recommendations (cont.)

Boundary agreement with Dunn and Madison

Benefits

- Creates transition area to protected lands
- Visual community separation
- Protects surface water flow to Swan and Murphy Creeks
- Secure long term planning
- Protects GW system that we are <u>just</u> starting to understand
- Stewardship of Regional Resources